

# Measurement of $^3\text{He}$ Elastic Electromagnetic Form Factor Diffractive Minima Using Polarization Observables

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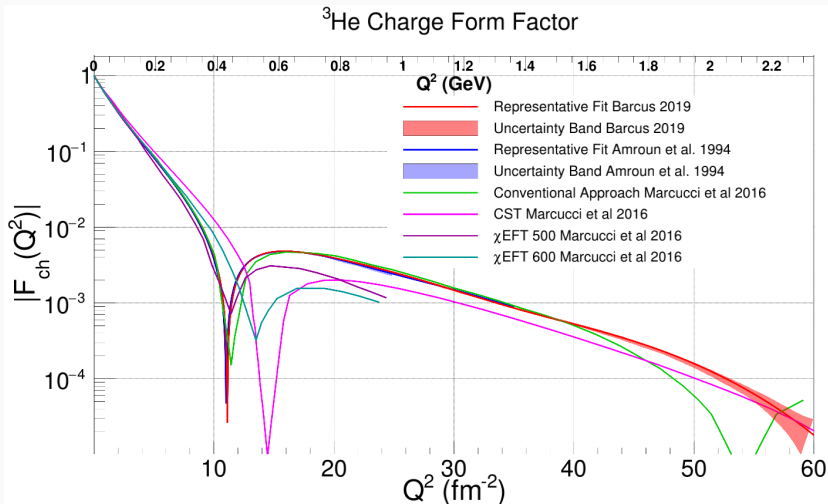
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Jefferson Lab

## Parallel Running with $d_2^n$

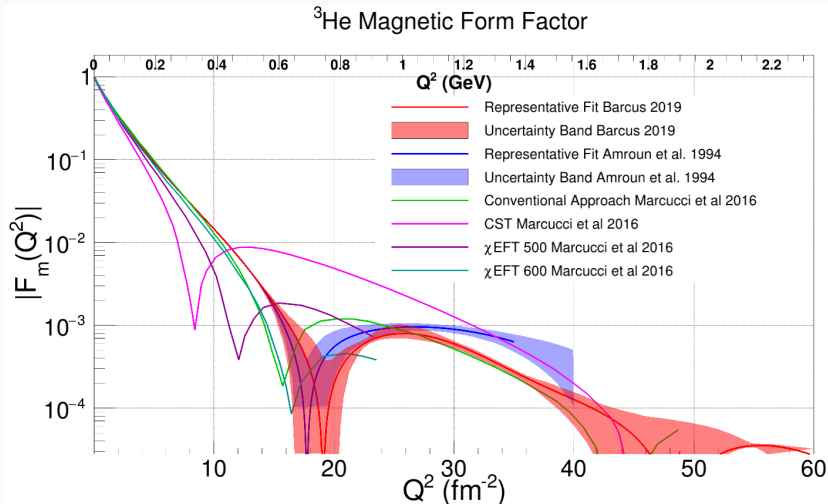
- $d_2^n$ : Measure neutron  $g_2$  and  $d_2$  at high  $Q^2$ .
- 53 calendar days 5<sup>th</sup>-pass production.
- 3 calendar days at 1<sup>st</sup>-pass for systematics.
  - $^3\text{He}$  double-polarization asymmetry will run in parallel with these 1<sup>st</sup>-pass systematics measurements.
  - **No modifications required** to any equipment.
  - Only requirement is to reposition the spectrometers.

# Modern $^3\text{He}$ Form Factors



$^3\text{He}$   $F_{ch}$  modern sum of Gaussians fits.

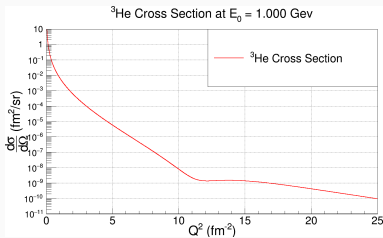
# Modern $^3\text{He}$ Form Factors



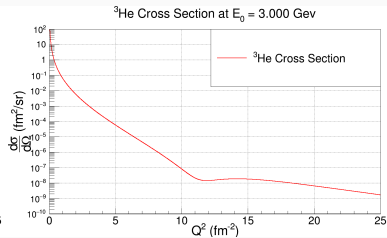
$^3\text{He}$   $F_m$  modern sum of Gaussians fits.

# Form Factors from Cross Sections

- $^3\text{He}$  cross section at 1 GeV and 3 GeV.



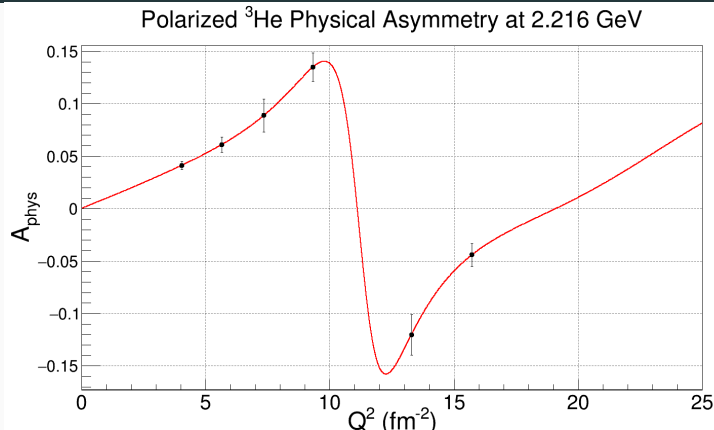
$^3\text{He}$  cross section at 1 GeV.



$^3\text{He}$  cross section at 3 GeV.

- **Shallow cross section minima** are used to extract **sharp form factor minima**.

# Double-Polarization Asymmetry



Double-polarization asymmetry at 2.216 GeV. The points show the statistical uncertainty of the mean of each kinematic setting.

- Uncertainties are statistics limited. Systematics are small.
- Offline discussions are ongoing about optimizing these points.
  - Highest kinematic may be removed and split into two points to better measure first zero crossing.

# Conclusions

- In collaboration with  $d_2^n$  we propose to **measure the double-polarization asymmetry of  $^3\text{He}$**  over a range of  $Q^2$ .
  - Run in parallel with 1<sup>st</sup>-pass systematics measurements.
- This will be the **first high  $Q^2$  measurement of  $^3\text{He}$  form factors using polarization observables**.
  - Constrain the locations of the diffractive minima.
  - Provide new method to hypothesis test theory predictions.
  - Determine if polarization observables agree with unpolarized Rosenbluth results.
  - Help explain the discrepancies between theoretical predictions and experimental measurements of the  $^3\text{He}$  form factors.
- History has shown that polarization measurements can reveal problems with cross section extracted form factors (Jones *et al.* 2000).

## Backup Slides

	$\theta$ [ $^\circ$ ]	$Q^2$ [GeV]	QE Rate [Hz]	Elastic Rate [Hz]	Total Rate [Hz]	Prescale	Final Elastic Rate [Hz]
SHMS	11	0.157	76708	3655	233779	52	70.30
	13	0.22	31469	469	94877	22	21.31
	15	0.286	13820	45.01	41505	10	4.50
	17	0.363	6120	3.03	18363	5	0.61
	19	0.517	2691	0.52	8073	2	0.26
HMS	21	0.612	1200	0.40	3599	1	0.40

Spectrometer Central Kinematics